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International For-Profit Investments in Microfinance Institutions Equity

Rodriguez Monroy C[1], Huerga A

Abstract. In recent years international investors are increasing the focus on the social consequences of their investments along with its financial returns. The microfinance sector, considered as an asset class is a relatively young concept but the microfinance industry is experiencing a tremendous growth and has a high potential for the future. Today most social responsible investments in microfinance are performed through loans or fixed income structured finance vehicles. The possibilities to invest in the equity tranche of the industry are still scarce since the number of listed microfinance institutions is reduced and the private equity investments are limited and difficult to reach for the majority of investors. In this document we present a study on the characteristics of the MFIs and we try to shed some light on this subsector of the equity assets universe that may become important in the coming future.

Keywords: Microfinance institutions, Micro-credits, Financial Institutions, Equity; Stock Exchange

1.1 The Boundaries of the Microfinance Market

During the 1970s and 1980s, the microcredit movement started by Grammeen bank and others led to the emergence of nongovernmental organizations that provided small loans for the poor. In the 1990s, a number of these institutions transformed themselves into formal financial (Brand 2010). Microfinance Institutions (MFI) are different from Commercial Financial Institutions mainly because are focused on providing funds (mainly in debt format) to poor people to invest in capi-

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tal goods, based on the premise that the poor have skills that remain unutilized or underutilized but suffer from a lack of capital and cannot access to funding for their business (Feasley 2011).

According the World Bank Development Indicators of 2009 there are 4.5 billion inhabitants in low income and middle lower income countries of which about 2.3 billion people have limited access to financial services. Some studies estimate that 60% of population have real demand for financial services (Brand 2010, Cole et at 2009), this may give an estimated total number of potential microfinance clients on 1.3b people.

According to the MIX (MicroFinance Information Exchange, www.mixmarket.org) report 2010:

- The total loan portfolio of 1,896 MFIs reporting to the MIX database was at the end of 2009 of $142 billion, which could be used as an estimation of the total microfinance market reached today.
- The total number of borrowers was 93 million, therefore the average loan amount per borrower was about $1,500.

Using a conservative approach for the total sector demand, the figures stated by MIX indicate that currently only a small fraction of the 1.3 billion potential microfinance clients are reached. An extrapolation of the current loan levels to 1.3billion borrowers would show a total maximum theoretical market asset size of $1.9trillion. Other researchers (Dieckmann 2008, 2009) using a much more restrictive social approach of microfinance, estimate that to fully satisfy the global demand for microfinance assets, the MFIs would need a total liabilities mix of debt, equity, deposits and subordinated debt of approximately $300b. In both cases it seems that only a small fraction of the total microfinance market is covered at present.

1.2 The Funding of the Micro Finance Institutions

According to the CGAP (Consultative Group to Assist the Poor) Microfinance survey 2010 and the MIX, the total amount of funds committed by international investors (Non For Profit and For Profit) to MFIs worldwide is about $60b in the form of debt, guarantees, equity and other instruments. Three main types of funding instruments can be distinguished (Brandt 2010, Gonzalez, 2010a):

- Own funds and equity
- Debt in the form of grants, bonds or loans. Most MFIs cannot access the standard debt capital markets but MFIs can access the multilateral organizations and international development agencies (Non For Profit) and the For Profit specialized international investors: private institutional investors, international banks and Microfinance Investment Vehicles

- Retail deposits.

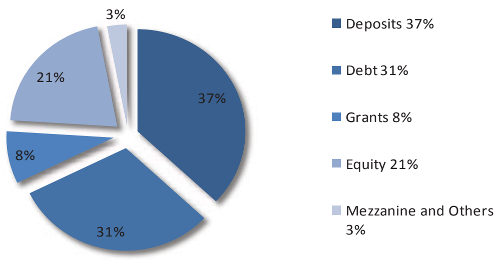

Fig. 1 Committed Funding Amount by Instrument for MFIs (average). Source CGAP 2010

1.2.1 Securitization

Structured Finance Vehicles (SFV) were created in an attempt to market more easily the microfinance securities. The SFVs repackage a pool of loans and structure them in a way easer to buy from international investors, creating different seniority tranches in the event of default, offering different risk-return profiles adapted to investors that sometimes cannot face directly the risk presented by the MFIs. In other cases the MFI sells part of its loan portfolio, in the form of an asset backed security (ABS) through the true or synthetic sale of the assets (microcredits) in the balance sheet of the MFIs, delinking the credit risk of the originator from the credit risk of the assets themselves (Gupta et al 2010b). The benefits of the securitization of loans for the MFIs are:

- Expands the capacity of the MFI by selling part of its balance sheet
- MFIs can concentrate its efforts on originating loans and collecting payments
- MFIs diversify its funding sources
- MFIs remove risky assets from its balance sheet

1.3 THE SIZE OF THE MFI EQUITY MARKET

The vast majority of the funds committed to MFIs are in form of debt. The equity of the MFIs is provided mainly locally in each country but four main groups of international equity investors can be distinguished (Brand 2010, Gonzalez 2010a):

1. Government development agencies, international development and supranational non for profit investors that normally invest in the form of

private equity investments. The aggregate equity portfolio of these investors was valued *at the beginning of 2010 on $761m* (based on the CGAP MIV 2010 survey and the MIX).

2. MIVs and specialized investment funds with a focus on microfinance equity. Their total equity assets under management were estimated to have grown from $670m in 2007 to *$1.9b at the beginning of 2010* (based on the CGAP MIV 2010 survey and the MIX).
3. Large commercial private equity firms, such as Sequoia Capita, Legatum and others, the total amount invested by these institutions is estimated in excess of *$400m at the beginning of 2010* (Rozeira de Mariz et al 2010).
4. US pension funds such as TIAA CREF, and Netherlands ABP and PGGM which perform asset allocations as part of their socially responsible investment strategies and as a diversification. Their commitments are estimated to be *$700m at the beginning of 2010* (Rozeira de Mariz et al 2010).

The four groups of international investors above give a *total amount invested in microfinance equity of nearly $3.7b at the beginning of 2010*. As a reference for comparison, the total microfinance loan portfolio registered by the 2010 Mix survey showed an amount close to $142b. The total deposit base of the MFI institutions registered in the MIX was $27b. The asset base of the MFIs registered in the MIX database totalled assets of $180b. The funds and liabilities needed to match the assets should be composed of debt raised internationally, local debt, grants and donations, local government funds, cooperative funds, local equity, international equity investments and deposits from clients. Therefore the numbers show that most of this equity is funded locally or thanks to the local public sector and only a fraction ($3.7b) is raised through international investors. The space for growth is important and International investors should play a relevant role in the future.

1.3.1 Listed MFIs

The MFI is a young subsector of the financial institutions world and therefore the number of listed MFI globally is reduced. Under a restricted selection, there are six listed financial institutions that may be, in our view, considered MicroFinance Institutions:

SKS Microfinance SKSMICRO:IN (India)
Compartamos Banco COMPARTO:MM (México)
Equity Group Kenya EQTY:NK (Kenya)
Bank Rakyat Indonesia BBRI:IJ (Indonesia)
Brac Bank BRAC:BD (Bangladesh)
Financiera Independencia FNCRF:MM (México)

1.4 COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MFIs

One of the objectives of this document is to define the specific characteristics of the MFIs that could signal that the MFIs are a subset of the Financial Institutions equity asset class.

1.4.1 Social Objectives

The MFIs provide financial services to the people previously unbanked, and help on the funding of the microenterprises that previously lacked of this support (Gupta et al 2010a) (Rozeira de Mariz et al 2009). Despite some criticism there is a general consensus about the very positive social benefits of microfinance for poor societies (Khandkeher 2008).

1.4.2 Reliable Debt Funding

MFIs attract soft lending public organizations, supranationals and socially responsible investors. These loans received by the MFIs tend to be:

- Below market rates (for the same risk profile)
- Longer maturities. The average maturity of the loans to MFIs from a international development organization is 60 months (Rozeira de Mariz 2009)
- Loans are easily rolled over and emergency liquidity lines are available

1.4.3 Business Model

MFIs asset and liability management enjoys a favourable duration mismatch, since their assets are short term (loans typically with maturities of less than one year) and liabilities are long term. Additionally MFIs client base operate in sectors of the basic economy, concentrated in the production or acquisition of essential products for local consumption. These sectors are less exposed to international economic adverse movements. It seems that MFIs are reaching an enormous part of the global economy that is more stable and that was previously unreachable.

1.4.4 Stable Deposit Base

Globally, as much as 37% of the balance sheet of the MFIs reporting to the MIX and CGAP is funded through deposits, most of them from its own client base. But not all the MFIs in all the jurisdictions have the ability to raise deposits from customers. The ability to raise deposits should give MFIs more resilience against future market movements.

1.4.5 Low Financial Leverage

In general MFIs have lower leverage than traditional banks (when the leverage is defined as Total Equity/Total Assets, lower leverage means a higher ratio), this is probably due to the immaturity of the sector and the scarcity of standard debt funding for MFIs (Brand 2010). According to the BIS the 15 year average Total Equity/Total Assets (leverage) of the developed nations banks reporting to BIS is 5.4%. This leverage ratio is close to 22% for MFIs reporting to the MIX.

1.4.6 Relatively High ROE

The RoE reveals how much profit a company obtained in comparison to the total amount of shareholder equity on the balance sheet, but this ratio is influenced by the capital structure of the company. The more leveraged a company the higher the ROE is. Despite the fact that most MFIs have a social objective, the RoE of the MFIs that are profitable tend to be very high (Feasley 2011). And most important the financial leverage of the MFIs is very low compared to standard banks.

1.4.7 High Interest Margin

MFIs have higher net interest margins (Feasley 2011) than commercial banks driven by the fact that the interests rate charged to its client on average are higher due the scarcity of competition, the informal lenders offer less quality and the borrowers are very robust microenterprises (Gupta et al 2010b, Mersland et at 2011)

1.4.8 Strong Asset Quality

Statistically MFIs have stronger asset quality than global commercial banks and that emerging markets mainstream banks (Gonzalez 2007). The average write-off ratio from 1996 to 2009 for all the MFIs reporting to the MIX was 0.51%. Notwithstanding at the beginning of 2010 the write off ratio sharply increased to 0.80%. The write-off ratio of the UK banks on the first half of 2010 was 1.5%, according to the Bank of England statistics.

1.4.9 Risk Management Techniques

Because the clients of the MFIs generally do not posses collateral as a guarantee for the loans, MFIs issue loans that are given for entrepreneurial activities and lending decisions are based on personal characteristics, credit history, group pressure and business cash flow, instead on collaterals, business capital or holdings. In order to encourage the repayment of the microcredits, MFIs involve the community, group lending (Feasley 2011). One of the most powerful tools used in the loan concession process is the shared liability group (group lending), jointly with neighbours, clients and providers and social pressure. Other risk management techniques are:

- Small loan amounts
- Borrower diversification
- Large client base
- Short loan maturities
- Very small proportion of consumer loans, MFIs concentrate mostly on microenterprises lending

1.5 MFIs Capital and the Financial Crisis

The MFI sector earned its reputation as a countercyclical industry in the Asian Financial crisis of the late 1990 (Patten 2001) but recent worldwide shows that the delinquency levels expressed as the PAR30 increased from January 2008 to January. MFIs low leverage ratio (high proportion of equity against total assets), the fact that the average maturity of the liabilities is longer and more stable than the average maturity of assets increase its stability against crisis. Additionally MFIs keep a high proportion of benefits as loss reserves and maintain a very prudent dividend policy. In general solvency is not a concern for listed MFIs whose ratios are very strong (Hamilton et al 2009). Leverage or equity over asset ratios in 2010 (Total Equity/Total Assets) reached 23.2%. And for profit international investors have demonstrated their commitment in the financial crisis providing new equity when required and not cutting losses. As a comparison, solvency in developed countries measured as Tier I levels vary from 7% to 14% and measured as total Equity/Total Assets is in the range of 3.7% to 5% (MIX database survey 2010)

1.6 Conclusion

A further strong growth in the Microfinance industry is expected in the coming years since globally a very large number of poor people and microenterprises are underserved in terms of financial services and in particular in terms of loan products. Microfinance can be considered as one of the new frontiers of the global banking industry.

MFIs have a set of characteristics that could make them different to other financial institutions. These attributes may make them an interesting diversification asset subclass for international equity investors. Presently, international for-profit investors have very few ways of investing in microfinance equity. Most of the equity of the MFI equity is funded locally or thanks to the local public sector, our estimates show that only a fraction of the MFI equity are investments from international investors. The space for growth is important and international investors should play a relevant role in the future, but this requires listing in stock exchanges. The listing in stock markets can provide the MFIs with a new source of capital to maintain growth and to expand lending and therefore to reach new microfinance borrowers and help the development of the poorest population. The stock exchange listing should also drive the MFIs towards a more professional management, more transparency and to follow stricter regulations.

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A Study of Four Listed Micro Finance Institutions

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Abstract. Compared to the size of the microfinance market, the number of Microfinance Institutions that are professionally ran like commercial banks is still scarce, and even more scarce are the MFI listed in public stock exchanges. This document focuses on four listed MFIs and reviews its business model and funding sources. The document also analyses the market price evolution of the listed shares and investigates whether investors are assigning a premium to the MFIs compared with its respective market indices.

Keywords: Microfinance institutions, Micro-credits, Financial Institutions, Equity; Stock Exchange

1.1 Listed Microfinance Institutions

Historically stock exchanges have been one of the most important sources of capital for Financial Institutions, that have used them extensively since the banking business requires dynamic capital buffers to expand the operations in growth times, and to strengthen the balance sheet in economic downturns. But Microfinance Institutions (MFI) in its modern format are a relative new subsector of the banking industry; born in the seventies, its expansion took place in the first decade of the XXI century, when raising debt was easy. Most of the MFIs in operation are yet in their early stages or work in an informal way. Only a reduced number of MIFs can be considered as professionally run institutions. Notwithstanding the sector is growing at rates of 30% every year, according to the MIX[2]. Presently the number of listed MFIs in global stock exchanges is small compared to the size of the microfinance industry, which in terms of loan amounts is estimated to be close to $142 billion according to the MIX database gathering information from more than 1,890 MFIs operating around the world. Our research has identified only six

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[2] MicroFinance Information Exchange, www.mixmarket.org

listed financial institutions globally that can be considered MFIs using the MIX and CGAP[3] criteria *SKS Microfinance*, listed in the Indian stock exchange; *Compartamos Banco*, in the Mexican stock exchange; *Equity Group Kenya*, in the Kenyan stock exchange; *Bank Rakyat Indonesia*, in the Indonesian stock exchange; *Brac Bank*, in the Bangladeshi stock exchange; *Financiera Independencia*, in the Mexican stock exchange. In the following pages four out of the above (SKS Microfinance, Compartamos Banco, Equity Bank Kenya and Bank Rakyat Indonesia) are analyzed.

1.2 SKS Microfinance

SKS Microfinance was founded in 1998 as a nonprofit organization by Dr Vikram Akula, who detected the inability of the nonprofit MFIs to scale to large operations due to capital constraints. All mayor Indian MFIs operate now on a "for profit" model (Kudva 2009). SKS Microfinance is the largest MFI in India with a loan book of approximately USD1b and a market share of 25% (Gupta et al 2010b).

1.2.1 Business Model

SKS Microfinance offers uncollateralized loans to poor borrowers, where has little or no recourse in the event of default. SKS risk management tools are:

- Joint Liability Group. Borrowers grouped in groups of five in a village. The group is jointly responsible for the repayment of individual loans which reduces the default rates. (Parameshhwar et al 2010).
- Village selection. Social and political stability is a factor to enter into a village or area
- Focus on women. SKS believes that women are more risk averse, work better in group and prioritize better the needs of the microenterprise and the family.

The main products of SKS Microfinance are the following (Gupta et al 2010a):

- Income Generation Loan. Provides working capital or asset acquisition to start a microenterprise. Loan average amount USD240 and 50 weeks loan term. Effective interest rates range from 25% to 30% (Sen 2010).
- Medium Term Loans. Similar to the Income Generation Loans but given to existing microenterprises in smaller sizes.
- SKS distributes third party insurance products. The commissions obtained from this source reached 10% of the pretax profit in 2010.

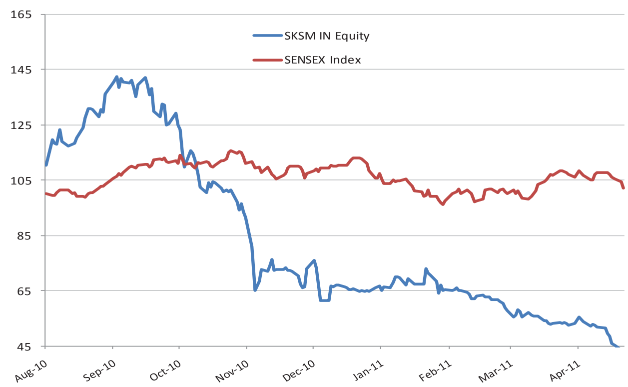
1.2.2 Funding

[3]Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, an independent multilateral organization of the World Bank

SKS Microfinance does not have the authorization from the Indian regulator to take deposits from clients. This fact exposes the bank to interbank lending availability and volatility in the Net Interest Margin and in profitability. SKS funds its operations using borrowings from Indian commercial banks. Another key source of financing for SKS Microfinance is the securitization market (Gupta et al 2010b). SKS acts as originator of the loans, loans are ring fenced and securitized, de-recognized of the balance sheet of SKS and sold to commercial banks. The tranches sold maintain the AAA CRISIL[4] rating due to the low historical default rate and additionally SKS gives credit guarantees to the securitizations on a percentage of the notes. SKS acts as a servicer of the loans, payments collector, documentation agent and acts as risk manager. At mid 2011 about 30% of the total loans originated by SKS Microfinance were sold through the securitization market. SKS keeps an initial fee and receives part of the spread through the guarantees. Securitization helps the scalability of the operations of SKS, limits the risk in the bank balance sheet and improves the profitability.

1.2.3 Stock Exchange Evolution

SKS was the first MFI to be listed in the Indian market where MFI assets were particularly sought after. The price to earnings ratio and the price to book value ratio were particularly high when it was listed, with a P/E of 38.9 just before the price fall from 1,360 to 650. At the end of 2010 the share price of SKS fell significantly and the P/E was reduced to 12.6 in line with the rest of the listed MFIs.



Listed in	August 2010
Return (annualized)	-85.58%
Market Return (annualized)	33.09%
Beta	48.86%
Alpha	-103.45%
Volatility	67.86%
Index Volatility	15.85%
Sharpe Ratio	-1.26

Fig. 1 SKS Stock Price Evolution and Price Regression Analysis Relative to the Sensex Reference Index. Source Bloomberg. Base 100 in Aug 2010

1.3 Compartamos Banco

Founded in Mexico in 1990 as an NGO with operations in Chiapas and Oxaca, Compartamos is since May 2006 a regulated bank operating in Mexico and Central America (Rozeira de Mariz et al 2010a). In June 2007 the bank issued shares in a secondary offering in the Mexican stock exchange. In 2011 Compartamos

[4] CRISIL: India country credit quality rating agency

Holding, announced the delisting Compartamos Banco leaving only the holding company on the stock exchange in order to accelerate the international expansion of the bank.

1.3.1 Business Model

Compartamos Banco is the largest microcredit lender for working capital to microenterprises in Latin America (Telles et al 2009). The bank had 325 branches at the beginning of 2010 and about 7,300 employees (Rozeira de Mariz et al 2010a). The bank targets lower income population and microenterprises and uses group lending. The bank had USD910m assets at the end of 2010. The average loan is MXN5,000 (USD430). The bank focuses primarily on providing financial products to low income women for self employment projects in rural areas. The main loan products of Compartamos Banco are the following:

- Credito Mujer. (75% of Compartamos loan book is Credito Mujer). Working capital credit with 16 weeks average tenor, granted to women in groups of 12 to 50. Loan amounts range from MXN60 to MXN100,000.
- Credito Solidario, For men and women, in a group of 3 to 8 people to start small business.
- Credito Individual. Loan granted to owners of small business

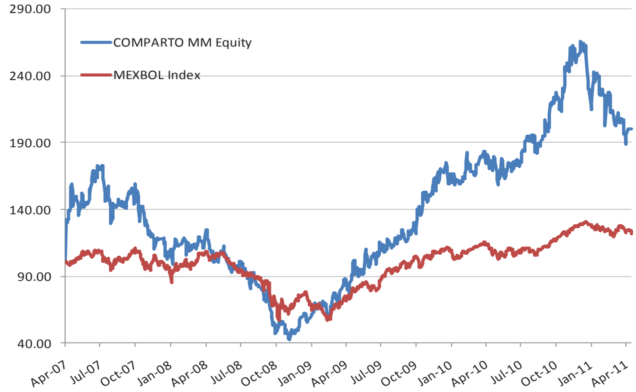
The MFI uses the Joint Liability Group schema, creating a group of women where each group member receives a loan, and all group members are liable if one member defaults.

1.3.2 Funding

The bank has recently started to accept deposits from clients. Compartamos has historically been funded through loans from other Mexican banks. The bank is also funded through long term loans from from international development agencies. Compartamos has a very solid equity and Tier I capital (53% of its balance sheet) and can access the equity markets for rights issues and equity increases.

1.3.3 Stock Exchange Evolution

The stock performance of Compartamos Bank has been excellent offering an annualized return of 43% since April 2007 although suffering at the beginning of the global financial crisis in 2008. At the end of 2010 the Price to Book Value ratio of Compartamos was 8.1% and its PE ratio was 17.8%. The regression of the prices of Compartamos compared to the reference index, Mexbol, shows a relatively low beta and a very good outperformance of the bank compared to the index. The Sharpe ratio of Compartamos is close to 1, showing a good risk return profile.



Listed in	April 2007
Return (annualized)	43.74%
Market Return (annualized)	8.41%
Beta	58.06%
Alpha	37.46%
Volatility	44.58%
Index Volatility	26.52%
Sharpe Ratio	0.98

Fig. 2 Compartamos Stock Price Evolution and Price Regression Analysis Relative to the Mexbol Reference Index. Source Bloomberg. Base 100 in Apr 2007

1.4 Equity Bank Kenya

Equity Bank was founded as Equity Building Society in October 1984 as a provider of mortgages for the low income population. EBS operated as an informal business and the lack of controls made that by 1993 non-performing loans peaked and losses totalled KSh8 33 million. Subsequently the bank was recapitalized and in 2004 the bank migrated from a mortgage financing provider to microfinance. In August 2006, the bank was listed on the Nairobi Stock Exchange, with an initial valuation of KSh 6.3 billion. Equity Bank operates in Kenya, Uganda and Sudan.

1.4.1 Business Model

According to one study conducted in 2006 by Finaccess[5] about 38% of adult Kenyans had not access to financial services, 19% of Kenyans were served by commercial banks while 8% were served by microfinance institutions, and 35% were served by informal financial service providers (from Savings Associations to money lenders). In the 2009 Kenya Finaccess study the informal providers had diminished to 26.8%. The reduction on the informal creditors is perceived as a social improvement in Africa (Hoffmann et al 2010). Equity Bank main products are micro-loans because it offers a less competitive market and higher margin than mortgages. In 2010 Equity Bank had more than 6.3 clients. The average loan has an amount of USD1,142, with an average interest rate of 17.5% (D'souza 2010). The bank uses the joint liability group. The bank types of loan products are:

- Working Loans, for salary advances
- Micro Agricultural Loans, for farm development
- Microenterprise Loans, working capital and business growth

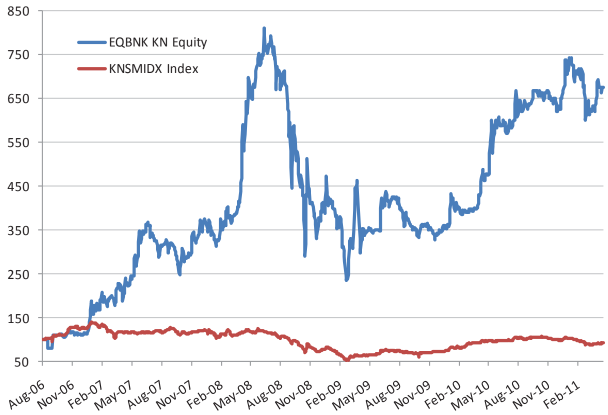
1.4.2 Funding

[5] Finaccess http://www.fsdkenya.org/finaccess/index.html

The Kenya Micro-Finance Act (2008) allowed MFI licensed by the Central Bank of Kenya to take and mobilize deposits; this had the effect of reducing lending rates. Deposits target to the previously “unbanked” and no commissions are charged (commercial banks charge commissions), deposits are competitive compared to the very risky informal deposit saving clubs. Most of the funding required by Equity Bank Group comes from customer deposits reaching USD1,294m in December 2010. Additionally most of the deposits have long maturities which help to manage the funding risk of the MFI. Equity Bank Kenya also received long term loans at low fixed interest rates from international development agencies and from the Kenyan government.

1.4.3 Stock Exchange Evolution

Equity Bank has grown at an annualized rate of 130% since August 2006 higher than the Kenyan Stock Index. The Price to Book Value ratio was 3.6% at the end of 2010, and the Price Earnings ratio was 14% at the end 2010. Equity Bank Kenya has a beta close to 100% with the Kenyan Index.



Listed in	August 2006
Return (annualized)	130.41%
Market Return (annualized)	0.02%
Beta	103.13%
Alpha	130.50%
Volatility	53.14%
Index Volatility	20.60%
Sharpe Ratio	2.45

Fig. 3 Equity Bank Stock Price Evolution and Price Regression Analysis Relative to the KNSMIDX Reference Index a¡. Source Bloomberg. Base 100 in August 2006

1.5 Bank Rakyat Indonesia

Bank Rakyat Indonesia is today the third largest bank in Indonesia. Founded in 1895, nationalised in 1945 and until 1983 controlled by the Indonesian Government. During the eighties the non performing loans reached 50% of its portfolio (Seibel et al 2010). In 1984 with the assistance of the Harvard Institute for International Development and the supervision of the Indonesian Government, the bank focused on microfinance. The 1997/98 Asian crisis destroyed most of the banking sector in Indonesia but BRI microfinance division resisted (Patten 2001). On November 2003 the the Indonesian Government listed 40.5% of the bank for USD450m. Today BRI is still 57% owned by the Indonesian Government but managed independently. BRI is the largest MFI in the world, market cap December 2010 USD4,085m, 37,000 employees and 7,000 branches (Seibel et al 2009).

1.5.1 Business Model

Nearly 75% of the loan portfolio of BRI is composed of microcredits, agricultural loans and similar assets. The main products of Bank Rakyat Indonesia are:

- Microdeposit Simpedes, a savings product with a lottery component.
- Microcredit Kupedes, multipurpose credit at an average annual interest rate of 28%, with monthly repayments. Used for microenterprise working capital, agricultural loans or consumer loan. The loans are individually granted or using the joint liability schema.
- Microcredit Kur is a government microcredit for agricultural purposes.

The bank uses partially the joint liability group schema, but the BRI branches have a long presence in the local communities in Indonesia and the social pressure reduces the rate of defaults. The bank is considered one of the most profitable banks in the world, with an average ROE of average of 36%.

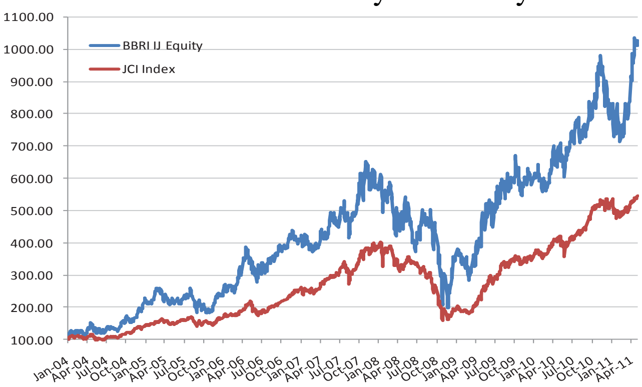
1.5.2 Funding

BRI obtains funding from several sources, among which are the following:

- Equity raised in the stock markets.
- Long term loans at very favorable conditions from development agencies
- The most important source of liquidity for Bank Rakyat Indonesia the Simpedes microdeposit schema (Lum et al 2005) that has proved to be a reliable source of funding in international credit crisis (1997 and in 2008). The loans/deposits ratio is close to 75%.

1.5.3 Stock Exchange Evolution

Bank Rakyat Indonesia outperformed the evolution of the Indonesian index from November 2003, with an annualized return of 105% whereas the JCI index returned 63%. The Price to Book Value ratio of Bank Rakyat Indonesia was 3.6% at the end of 2010 and its PE ratio was 12%. Bank Rakyat Indonesia has a beta coefficient of 131% and a volatility that nearly doubles the JCI reference index.



Listed in	November 2003
Return (annualized)	105.57%
Market Return (annualized)	63.65%
Beta	131.83%
Alpha	22.73%
Volatility	47.35%
Index Volatility	25.03%
Sharpe Ratio	2.23

Fig. 4 BRI Stock Price Evolution and Price Regression Analysis Relative to the JCI Reference Index. Source Bloomberg. Base 100 in January 2004

1.6 CONCLUSION

The four listed Microfinance Institutions share similar funding sources, concentrate on the microenterprises segment and have focused on a previously uncovered market segment, providing the lower layer of the society with a new source of capital. The four MFIs enjoy a high interest margin and a favorable duration mismatch. Those common characteristics result in a high ROE, a strong capital base, and in most of the cases a high stock price return, a high alpha coefficient and a very good Sharpe ratio. The exception is SKS Microfinance that can be explained by investors overpaying the August 2010 IPO- The MFI has a solid balance sheet, strong ROE and capital ratios in line with its three peers. Equity investors seem to prefer MFIs that can take deposits. The four MFIs have been affected by the global financial crisis but to a lower extent than its respective reference markets. The stock markets investors seem to be assigning a premium to the listed MFIs compared to its reference markets due to the fact that these companies are targeting a previously unreached segment of the population that needs financial services for its development.

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